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Pro-Slavery.

SLAVEHOLDERS IN COUNCIL.

From The Baltimore American, Nov. 6.

In pursuance of meetings held in the various counties  
on the eastern shore of Maryland, a Convention of dele-  
gates assembled at the Club-house at Cambridge, on  
Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Convention being called to order, Dr. H. J.  
Griswold of Dorchester moved that Wm. Goldsborough,  
Griswold of Dorchester be called to the chair, for the  
purpose of a temporary organization.

Mr. Goldsborough having taken the chair, on motion  
of Dr. Phelps appointed Secretary.

On motion of Elias Griswold, Esq., of Dorchester, the  
roll called, and delegates from Talbot, Dorchester, Dor-  
chester, Somerset and Worcester Counties responded to  
their names. Among the delegates present, we noticed  
the following gentlemen:

Talbot County—Wm. Goldsborough, Esq., Capt. F. Buchanan,  
Capt. Samuel Hamilton, Dr. E. M. Hardcastle and Samuel B. Haden,  
Wm. B. Haden, Esq., Edward Hardcastle, Esq.,  
Dorchester County—The Hon. J. A. Stewart, Elias Griswold and  
Charles F. Goldsborough, Esq., Dr. H. G. Grier, John F. Kane and  
Samuel Patterson, Esq., Major D. D. F. Phelps, Judge Brie  
Samuel B. Haden, Wm. V. Vickers, Daniel McIntyre, F. W. Thomas,  
William C. Hamilton and John T. Goldsborough, Esq.,  
Somerset County—The Hon. J. A. Stewart, Elias Griswold and  
Wm. B. Haden, Esq., Edward Hardcastle, Esq.,  
Worcester County—Col. C. W. Jacobs and Dr. John T. Hammond.

On motion of F. G. Griswold, Esq., of Worcester,  
the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the  
report of the Convention, and on the subject of the  
proposition to amend the Constitution of the State.

The following gentlemen constituted the  
Committee: Capt. F. Buchanan of Talbot, Edward  
Hardcastle of Dorchester, William T. Goldsborough of  
Dorchester, J. S. Sudler of Somerset, and Dr. J. T.  
Hammond of Worcester.

The Committee was out. F. W. Thomas, Esq.,  
of Worcester, was called upon to address the Convention,  
and the Committee returned shortly after he commenced,  
he suspended his remarks.

The Committee reported the following gentlemen as  
permanent officers of the Convention:

President—Wm. Goldsborough, Esq., of Talbot.  
Vice-President—Elias Griswold, Esq., of Dorchester,  
Dr. H. G. Grier, of Dorchester,  
Dr. H. G. Grier, of Dorchester,  
Dr. H. G. Grier, of Dorchester.

The report being adopted, Mr. Goldsborough, on taking  
the chair, returned thanks to the Convention for the  
honorable and cordial reception, and to the case of  
Haskell, now confined in jail at Cambridge, caught in  
the act of running off seven slaves, who had confessed  
that he received his pay from the Northern factious  
for the work he undertook to perform. He compared  
the condition of the free negro at the North with that  
of the slave at the South, and showed that one was  
happy, contented and cared for, and the other, who  
was a wretched creature, enabled to die out of a  
miserable existence in the days of youth and strength,  
to finally close in the poor-house. He concluded by  
urging the Convention to consider well the course it  
was proper to pursue to correct the evils under which  
they labored, and to be prepared to carry out their  
resolutions to the fullest extent.

Col. Samuel Hamilton of Talbot stated that he  
had received a letter from Justice Chambers expressing  
his regret at not being able to attend on account of  
professional duties, while many others from the different  
counties were prevented from similar causes. Dr. Grier  
also received a number of letters from different gentle-  
men in the various counties expressing themselves  
in favor of the object of the Convention, and regretting  
their inability to be present.

Judge J. A. Stewart of Dorchester expressed his  
regret that this should be called a Slaveholders' Con-  
vention; he thought it was a mistake; that the whole  
population of the eastern shore was interested in the  
subject, and that the Convention was not a meeting of  
slaveholders alone, but of all classes, by devoting some  
means to govern the free negroes, who are an unpro-  
ducing class, numbering in those counties not less than  
25,000 souls. If they can be controlled and made avail-  
able as a producing class, there will be no more trouble  
with the slaves. Their bad conduct and bad example  
make the slaves discontented and unhappy.

They become violent, dishonest and  
lazy; they corrupt the slave, and are daily rendering  
their species of property less valuable, and it is the duty  
of all, whether slaveholders or not, to take them in charge.  
The manumission of slaves has been a great error, and  
an evil to ourselves as well as to the master and the  
slave. The free negroes must therefore gradually, and  
in the most reasonable steps, be brought back to their  
original condition. We must give them the permission  
to leave the State if they think proper; and if they choose  
to remain, we must take the responsibility of adopting  
some efficient means of restoring them to control and  
teaching. This should be the primary duty of the next  
Legislature, and they should meet it manfully and with-  
out flinching, or else acknowledge to the world that they  
have domestic institutions from gradual overthrow and destruction.  
He alluded to the little efforts of the Colonization  
Society, which has already cost the State about a quarter  
of a million of dollars, all of which has been squandered  
and wasted. This having failed, it now becomes our duty  
to find some other means to cure the evil. The Northern  
man who gives nothing to the free negroes, and who  
wishes to see them brought back to their original condi-  
tion, has been frequently called upon by blacks with  
subscription papers to buy the freedom of their wives or  
children. When asked why they did not call on the  
Northern members, the reply was that they would not  
give anything—that they say "we are entitled to our  
freedom, and not to pay for it." This, Judge S. remarked,  
was a very convenient excuse for withholding their con-  
tributions, and showed the shallowness of their preten-  
sions.

Judge S. then alluded to the recent speech of Senator  
Griswold, in which he declared that the States must be  
all slave, as an evidence of the extreme fanaticism of  
the people. He therefore regarded it the duty of the  
people to meet this question at once, boldly and  
fully, and to elect their representatives to the Legisla-  
ture fully instructed to take prompt and efficient action  
in the matter to procure a sufficient corrective. It is our  
duty, as patriots, as Christians, and as friends of humanity,  
to correct the evil.

Elias Griswold, Esq., of Dorchester, entirely approved  
of the views so ably urged by Judge Stewart. We  
all satisfied that nothing must be done to control the  
free negro population, but that we must set down the  
cost that has been to us to try these free negroes for  
crimes in all the counties—crimes committed because of  
our inability to control them—then add to this amount  
the loss annually entailed on us by their pilfering, and to  
that the great loss to the master by corrupting the slave,  
and to all of them a sum sufficient to pay for the removal  
of the free negro from the State. If we send our slaves out  
to the field, they must at every corner a vile and lazy  
negro loitering in the sunshine, and we cannot expect them  
to be either useful or contented. Thus they corrupt and  
depreciate the value of slave property, independent of their  
tampering and evil example. With regard to the manumission  
of slaves, he thought it a great evil, and was occasioned  
by a wrong view of masters. He regarded  
the position of a master somewhat the same as a parent  
—that while the parent felt it to be a duty on his death  
bed to provide guardians for his children, it was equally  
his duty to provide guardians for his slaves. The turning  
them over to the community without a guide or protector  
was only leaving them to those who may come and ultimately  
become paupers and a class of people who are wholly  
unable to control their passions and  
willing to submit themselves to any subjection that  
will make them useful to themselves and the community.  
This must be remedied, and promptly and effectually  
remedied. He would, therefore, in order that the Con-

vention may progress with the business before it, propose  
that a Committee of two from each county be appointed  
to report resolutions for action.

The delegates from Somerset and Caroline declared  
that the desire in those counties is to check and curtail  
the free negro population.

Col. Samuel Hamilton of Talbot was not prepared  
to say to what extent that county was willing to go on the  
subject introduced by Judge Stewart, but there was a  
general feeling that some legislation was necessary, and  
he thought they would acquiesce in whatever might be  
adopted to subject the free negro population to proper  
control. The impression in his county was that this  
Convention was intended to adopt measures of policy for  
the protection of their slaves, and to urge suitable legisla-  
tion to that effect. They were not aware that any propo-  
sition with regard to the free blacks was  
contemplated, but it was a subject which they felt the  
necessity of as much as any other of the counties on the  
Eastern shore, and he was ready to pledge their entire co-  
operation.

The Chairman then announced the following gentle-  
men as the Committee to propose resolutions for the action  
of the Convention: Charles F. Goldsborough and Elias  
Griswold of Dorchester; Col. C. W. Jacobs and Dr. J. T.  
Hammond of Worcester; J. S. Sudler and M. S. Wal-  
don of Somerset; Edward Hardcastle and James E.  
Douglas of Dorchester; Col. Samuel Hamilton and Capt.  
F. Buchanan of Talbot County.

The Convention then adjourned until 9 1/2 o'clock on  
Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention reassembled at the hour appointed,  
and proceeded to business, Wm. Goldsborough, of Talbot,  
in the chair.

Charles F. Goldsborough, Esq., Chairman of the Com-  
mittee on Resolutions, reported the following preamble  
and resolutions for the consideration of the Convention:

[See resolutions below.]

Col. C. W. Jacobs of Worcester County proceeded to  
declare the Convention in favor of the resolutions reported,  
but thought they required something in addition of a  
more effective and practical character—that the question  
of restoring the free negroes to servitude if they persisted  
in their refusal to be controlled by the laws of the State  
should be a subject to be taken up by the Convention, and  
he proposed to offer an additional resolution for the  
consideration of the Convention.

The bell of the steamer Kent, at this point of the pro-  
ceedings, announced the approach of the time of her de-  
parture for Baltimore, and I am compelled to close my  
report for to-day.

From The Baltimore American, Nov. 6.

After the close of my report yesterday, the preamble  
and resolutions reported by the Committee were discussed  
at considerable length, and after able and eloquent argu-  
ments, in which Col. Samuel Hamilton of Talbot, Col.  
C. W. Jacobs of Worcester, the Hon. James A. Stewart,  
F. W. Thomas, Charles F. Goldsborough and Elias Gris-  
wold of Dorchester, participated, were unanimously  
adopted, with some amendments, as follows:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Maryland should, under  
the existing laws of the State in regard to the negro popu-  
lation, it is impossible to control and regulate that portion of the  
community which is a source of trouble and expense to the  
State, and that it is necessary that some efficient means  
be adopted to bring the free negro population under the  
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throughout the State. In the rural parishes, where  
there is not that constant intercourse between the bond-  
and free black which exists in this city, and the tempta-  
tion to seduce into evil habits are far less strong, the  
effect of this unlawful traffic has produced the most serious  
consequences.

It is due to humanity, as well as to our own comfort  
and convenience, that we should have been able to prevent  
the spread of the cabaret. It is a duty to protect the  
incumbent on our Council and our police to see vigorous  
to abate the growing evil.

The mingling of blacks of different social conditions  
is a source of trouble and expense to the community, and  
it is necessary that some efficient means be adopted to  
bring the free negro population under the control of the  
laws of the State, and to prevent the spread of crime and  
immorality among the free negro population, and to prevent  
the free negro population from becoming a source of trouble  
and expense to the State.

If necessary, let the whole action on this subject be  
referred to the courts, and let the police be empowered  
to make arrests of every gathering of blacks, and let  
measures must be taken that those with which we have  
been thought to end.

OUR SERVANTS AND THE FREE NEGRO.

DURING the winter months greater danger exists of  
improper tampering with our slaves, and their depreda-  
tions by free association, than at any other period. Each  
is already known to convince the public that a system  
of free association is a source of trouble and expense to  
the community, and it is necessary that some efficient  
means be adopted to bring the free negro population under  
the control of the laws of the State, and to prevent the  
spread of crime and immorality among the free negro  
population, and to prevent the free negro population from  
becoming a source of trouble and expense to the State.

Too much vigilance cannot be exercised over the  
employment of slaves on steamboats that visit free cities,  
and such as are owned in this city, who are permitted to  
visit St. Louis, will become bad and corrupt home  
servants. Let the police keep a vigilant oversight of such  
persons, and all others who give cause for the slightest  
suspicion.

All negroes from abroad should be made to comply  
strictly with the law, being allowed no privileges in re-  
gard to whatever not in accordance with the statute, and then  
some white persons should be responsible for their conduct.

Every day brings to light some gross wrong which  
has resulted from the growing remissness in the execution  
of the law, and from the extreme laxity of restraint upon  
our servants. In almost all cases where serious complaint  
exists, the bond and the free are implicated together. The  
existence of negroes in these different civil conditions in  
this city, and the mingling with each other, has become a  
great source of uneasiness. It can scarcely be doubted  
that, in a very short period, the Legislature of the State  
will be compelled to adopt a new policy in regard to our  
free blacks. Unless those that have been emancipated,  
within a few years, prove better qualified for freedom and  
adopt more the habits and character of the old families of  
free colored persons, who own property and form a re-  
sponsible class of condition, no change, or no  
State must be altogether rid of them.

We trust the Council will follow up the suggestion of  
the Mayor in regard to those accused of selling liquor to  
slaves, and that the police will arrest every collection of  
blacks found on the streets, or in suspicious places, or in  
any manner acting in contravention of the ordinances or  
the laws of the State.—*Id.*

OUR SERVANTS.

THE following note from a lady expresses the opinion  
of many other citizens, and adds to the evidence of the  
necessity of measures to guard against the intrusions of  
free State negroes, and the danger to the community, and  
the fact stated prove a basis much broader  
than a single or a half-dozen isolated cases. The remedy  
is, we believe, within the power of the Council and the  
police; but new measures are required, and a thorough  
determination to root out the evil will require energy and  
perseverance. The following note of the lady to whom  
this article speaks for itself, should have influence in  
producing the desired action:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.  
Mrs. F. C. Perkins (as one interested) to the Editor of the  
National Anti-Slavery Standard, New York. I have  
referred to the evils growing out of the ready access of  
servants have been a source of trouble and expense to the  
community, and it is necessary that some efficient means  
be adopted to bring the free negro population under the  
control of the laws of the State, and to prevent the  
spread of crime and immorality among the free negro  
population, and to prevent the free negro population from  
becoming a source of trouble and expense to the State.

I have reasons for believing that the free negroes employed on  
steamboats are a source of trouble and expense to the  
community, and it is necessary that some efficient means  
be adopted to bring the free negro population under the  
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